JK254
D3

Guide to the Study of Civics.

Davis.



Chas. M. Davis.

Guide to the Study of Civics.

By

Chas. M. Davis, B. S.,
Supt. Schools,
Berlin Heights, Ohio.

Printed at The Yarick Printery, Berlin Heights, Ohio.

JK25
.D3

LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Two Copies Received
DEC 30 1903
Copyright Entry
CLASS a XXc. No.
COPY B

"A Good Citizen is the Proudest Product of the American School."

Copyright, 1903, by Chas. M. Davis.

Guide to the Study *of* Civics.

1. INTRODUCTION.

1. Why is it necessary that we should have a knowledge of our government? Why more important in a republic than in a monarchy? What two circumstances help us to acquire a competent knowledge of our government?
2. What is civil government? Why is it a necessity?
3. Give difference between society and the state.
4. What is a state?
5. Give distinction between the nation and the government.
6. Give principal features which distinguish each of the following governments: monarchy, aristocracy, democracy, republic.
7. Mention some peculiarities in our government.
8. Distinguish between the relation of county and state, and of state and nation.
9. Explain how we live under two constitutions.
10. Show how there is really no legitimate place for conflict between the general government and the government of the states.

Notes on Lesson.

2. ORIGNAL STATES AND EARLY CONVENTIONS.

1. Name the 13 Original States.
2. Give date and place of settlement of each, and by whom.
3. What 3 kinds of governments existed in the colonies? Describe each kind.
4. Name 3 charter governments.
5. Name 3 royal governments.
6. Name 3 proprietary governments, remaining so until the Revolution. What three were changed from Proprietary to Royal, and why?
7. What was the first union formed among the colonies, when, and for what purpose? How long did this union last?
8. Fully describe the Albany Convention, of 1754. Result?
9. Describe the New York Convention, of 1765. Object of its being convened? Action of this congress? Its effect upon Great Britain?
10. What colonies represented at above convention?

Notes on Lesson.

3. EVENTS LEADING TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

1. What state proposed the convention of 1774? When and where did it meet? What colonies represented? By what name is this Congress known? Name 5 of its distinguished members.
2. Give the work of this Congress. Result on Great Britain's attitude towards the colonies?
3. When and where was the Second Continental Congress held? Number colonies represented? Speak of the personnel of delegates sent. How were the delegates chosen? Did the colonies have an equal voice in voting on resolutions?
4. How long was Second Continental Congress in session? Give work of Second Continental Congress.
5. What colonies first took up the question of separation from Great Britain?
6. Repeat resolution submitted by Richard Henry Lee. When adopted?
7. What were the "Mecklenberg Resolutions?"
8. What committee selected to draft a declaration of independence?
9. When was Declaration of Independence adopted?
10. Explain how the Nation and the States were born on the same day.

Notes on Lesson.

4. ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

1. When were the Articles of Confederation adopted? Ratified?
2. Give provisions of Articles of Confederation.
3. Name several defects in the above-mentioned articles.
4. What did Washington think of Articles of Confederation? Hamilton?
5. What was the Annapolis Convention? States represented?
6. Why was this convention so important?
7. Give only work of this convention.
8. Give substance of the resolution passed and sent to the states and congress.
9. What date did they set for the meeting?
10. What place?

Notes on Lesson.

5. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

1. When and where did the Constitutional Convention meet?
2. States represented? Eminent men as delegates?
3. What other important services in similar conventions had been performed by members of this body?
4. What work was this convention to perform?
5. What was the Virginia plan? Brought forward by whom?
6. What was brought forward by Mr. Pinckney, of S. C.?
7. What was first resolution adopted? What resolutions offered by Mr. Patterson, of N. J.? Were they accepted?
8. After debating for several days, a Committee of Detail was appointed. What was this for, and of whom did it consist? What propositions referred to this committee?
9. After this committee reported, what other committee appointed, and for what purpose? Their action on Sept. 12?
10. After last committee reported, how long did the discussion continue? What was ordered to be done with it, then? When signed by the members? What delegates did not sign the Constitution? When was the Constitution adopted? When go into effect?

Notes on Lesson.

6. BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF CONSTITUTION.

1. Give "preamble" to the Constitution. Is it rightly named? Why?
2. What four things does the preamble contain?
3. How many articles does the Constitution contain?
4. To what do the first three relate?
5. Name 5 subjects to which the 4th relates.
6. To what does the 5th relate?
7. The sixth?
8. The seventh?
9. How many Amendments have been added?
10. When was each Amendment added?

Notes on Lesson.

7. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1. In what is the Legislative power vested?
2. Of what does Congress consist?
3. Of what is the House of Representatives composed? Their term of office? By whom chosen?
4. Give qualifications of voter for U. S. Representative. Who prescribes these qualifications?
5. Give qualifications of a U. S. Representative.
6. Must a Representative be an inhabitant of his district?
7. Suppose a state were just admitted, would they then be allowed Representatives in Congress? Explain.
8. How are Representatives apportioned among the States? What else apportioned in same manner?
9. How were slaves counted in making up the apportionment? How many inhabitants necessary for one Representative?
10. Suppose a state had less than the number, would they be allowed representation in Congress? What was the basis of representative, at first? How many Representatives at first? Now?

Notes on Lesson.

8. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Continued.

1. How often is the basis of representation changed?
2. If an additional member is added to a State after the division into districts has been made, how is he elected? Reason for this method of election?
3. Do the territories have representation in Congress? What power do these members, or delegates, have?
4. How are Congresses numbered?
5. What is the number of the present Congress?
6. How many Congressional Districts in Ohio?
7. What is the number of our district?
8. Who represents this district in Washington?
9. What counties compose this district?
10. Who divides the state into new districts, and how often is a state re-districted? What is meant by "gerrymandering" a state? Origin of this term? Explain how this can be done.

Notes on Lesson.

9. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Concluded. IMPEACHMENT CASES.

1. How are vacancies filled? How may vacancies occur?
2. Name officers of the House. Name of presiding officer?
3. How are they chosen?
4. Give duties of each of these officers.
5. What sole power does the House have?
6. What is impeachment? What body tries impeachment cases?
7. Give method of proceeding, on the part of the House, in impeachment cases. On part of the Senate.
8. When President of U. S. is tried for impeachment, who presides over Senate? Why? Give the one example.
9. What vote is necessary to convict, in impeachment cases? Name the 7 men who have been impeached. For what reason?
10. Give their official position, and result of trial. How far may judgment in impeachment cases extend?

Notes on Lesson.

10. SENATE.

1. Of what is the Senate composed? Term of office? How chosen?
2. Give method of procedure in electing a Senator.
3. How are vacancies in the Senate filled?
4. Why were the Senators divided into three classes, at first?
5. The Senate is a permanent body and the House is not. Explain.
6. Is the Senator (being elected by the Legislature) under obligations to carry out resolutions made by them in regard to his voting on certain bills in Congress?
7. Give qualifications of a U. S. Senator.
8. Who is the presiding officer of the Senate? Does he have same voting power as Speaker of the House? Should he? Reason.
9. Name the officers of the Senate. How chosen? Their duties?
10. What is a president pro tem of the Senate? Does he have power to vote at all times? Why? Is the president pro tempore always appointed permanently, and reason? His salary?

Notes on Lesson.

11. CONGRESSIONAL RULES AND PROCEEDINGS.

1. Who prescribes times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives? What power has Congress regarding it?
2. When, as a rule, are Representatives elected? Why are they not all elected on that day?
3. How often shall Congress assemble? On what date? How long does Congressional Sessions continue?
4. Who is judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of Members of Congress? Is this conclusive? Explain.
5. What provision has the House made for compelling attendance of members?
6. Give power of Congress concerning rules of proceedings, punishment of members and expulsion of members.
7. What is the Congressional Record? Shall each House keep one? Is it customary to always have open sessions of Congress? Explain. To print for the public, all proceedings? Explain.
8. Give methods of voting in Congress.
9. Give rules for adjournment of Congress, as to time and place.
10. What were the rules on same under Articles of Confederation?

Notes on Lesson.

12. SALARY OF CONGRESSMEN, PRIVILEGES, AND QUESTION OF REVENUE.

1. How are Senators and Representatives paid?
2. How were they paid under Articles of Confederation?
3. Give present salary of Representative. Senator.
4. Salary of Speaker of House? Vice-President?
5. Exlain privilege of freedom from arrest.
6. Of freedom of debate.
7. May a Congressman, at same time, hold a civil office? What is a "civil officer?"
8. May a civil officer be elected to Congress? Explain.
9. What bills originate in the House? What is revenue? What is the Committee of Ways and Means?
10. Can bills for raising money originate in the Senate? Explain in full.

Notes on Lesson.

13. BILLS, AND RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS.

1. Give 3 ways in which a bill may become a law.
2. What is meant by "veto?"
3. What Presidents have used this power largely?
4. What is the "pocket veto?"
5. "Resolutions require approval of the President." Discuss this fully.
6. What actions do not require President's approval?
7. What is a joint resolution? Concurrent resolution?
8. Are resolutions which do not require the President's approval sometimes sent to him?
9. Explain an instance.
10. What is a "secret session?" When necessary?

Notes on Lesson.

14. POWER OF CONGRESS CONCERNING TAXES.

1. What power has Congress regarding taxes?
2. Define tax; duty; imposts; excises.
3. May taxes be more in some States than in others? Give reason.
4. Define direct tax. Indirect tax. Example of each. What is a poll tax?
5. What is an income tax?
6. Has such a tax ever been levied? Explain.
7. Is an income tax constitutional? Explain reasons for your answer.
8. What is internal revenue? Examples.
9. How are direct taxes levied?
10. Indirect taxes?

Notes on Lesson.

15. POWER OF CONGRESS CONCERNING BORROWING MONEY AND REGULATING COMMERCE.

1. What power has Congress regarding the borrowing of money?
2. Do all nations have this power? Why?
3. What is the usual mode of borrowing money?
4. Why are U. S. bonds a good investment?
5. Is it a good thing to have a nation indebted to its people? Reasons.
6. What power does Congress have in regulating commerce?
7. What can you say of this power prior to the adoption of the Constitution?
8. Name 10 things to which "commercial power" applies. Speak of recent laws passed regarding "trusts."
9. When did Congress prohibit commercial intercourse with foreign nations, under this power, and why? Explain.
10. Why is it best for Congress to regulate commerce with the Indians? Can States or individuals purchase lands from the Indians? Why? Explain Interstate Commerce Act of 1887.

Notes on Lesson.

16. POWER OF CONGRESS CONCERNING NATURALIZATION.

1. What power has Congress regarding naturalization?
2. What is naturalization? What is a citizen? An alien?
3. Name the two kinds of citizens.
4. Why not leave naturalization to the States?
5. Give in full, the manner in which citizenship is conferred.
6. Must children of naturalized citizens become naturalized in order to become citizens, upon attaining their majority?
7. If an alien, who is a native citizen of a country at war with U. S., apply for citizenship, will it be granted? How may a soldier become a citizen inside of 5 years? A seaman of U. S. merchant marine?
8. What is expatriation? Give substance of treaties made between U. S. and some foreign countries for mutual naturalization of citizens.
9. What people are not allowed to become citizens of U. S.? Can aliens hold real estate in U. S.? Does a naturalized citizen have all the rights and privileges of a natural-born citizen?
10. Show how whole communities are naturalized at once.

Notes on Lesson.

17. POWER OF CONGRESS CONCERNING BANKRUPTCY.

1. Define bankruptcy. Insolvency.
2. What is a bankrupt? An insolvent?
3. What power is given Congress regarding bankruptcy?
4. May States pass insolvency laws? Explain.
5. Why not leave making of bankruptcy laws to the States?
6. Give benefit of bankrupt law to the creditor. The debtor.
7. What is a legal obligation? Moral obligation?
8. Show how bankruptcy is a severe test of a man's character.
9. What is a Referee in Bankruptcy? His duties?
10. How do they receive their position?

Notes on Lesson.

18. POWER OF CONGRESS CONCERNING FINANCE.

1. Give power Congress has regarding finance.
2. What were the provisions of the coinage law of 1792? What is meant by legal tender?
3. Could Congress arbitrarily determine the relative weights of gold and silver coins? Reason.
4. When the gold began to increase in value in latter part of 18th century, and both metals (gold and silver) were full legal tender, what was done to keep the gold in circulation? Was this just? What was done when silver increased in value in 1850?
5. How many grains of gold, now, in a dollar? Of silver?
6. Give coinage law passed in 1853.
7. What is meant by "silver being demonetized?"
8. What is meant by "gold standard?" "Bi-metallism?"
9. When did we have a gold standard? In whose administration was this made the standard? When was gold standard abolished, and gold and silver again made "full legal tender?" In whose administration was this change?
10. What was ratio between gold and silver then? What was the "trade dollar?" Why coined?

Notes on Lesson.

19. FINANCE.—Continued.

1. How much alloy in our gold and silver coins?
2. For what sums are our gold coins legal tender? Silver dollar? Smaller silver coins? Nickel and copper pieces? What are subsidiary coins?
3. Did we ever have free coinage? When?
4. Do we have free coinage of either metal now? Explain fully regarding this.
5. Give provisions of act of 1878.
6. What rights does U. S. exercise regarding the regulating of the value of foreign coin?
7. Why does not Congress place value on foreign silver coins?
8. Have foreign coins ever been legal tender in U. S.? Explain.
9. Are Canadian coins legal tender here?
10. What is the value of the pound sterling in U. S. money? Is this a gold or silver coin?

Notes on Lesson.

20. FINANCE.—Continued.

1. What are treasury notes? Bills of credit?
2. For what did act of 1862 make treasury notes legal tender?
3. Tell of depreciation of the treasury notes. What act passed in 1869? 1875? Is a legal tender note really money? Reason.
4. What is the difference between gold and greenbacks? Are debts really paid with greenbacks?
5. What is a silver certificate?
6. Are state banks constitutional? Did they ever exist? Why did States establish them?
7. What does the bank currency of the country consist of?
8. Discuss free banking.
9. Give advantages of National Banks.
10. What is International Coinage? Would it not be a benefit to nations having commercial relations with each other?

Notes on Lesson.

21. FINANCE.—Concluded. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. Define bullion.
2. Gold bond. National bank note.
3. Where are the U. S. mints located?
4. Can you tell at which mint silver dollars are coined? Explain.
5. What is seigniorage?
6. Give meaning of "wild cat" money.
7. What power does U. S. have regarding weights and measures? Why do we need uniformity in weights and measures?
8. When was the first act of Congress passed regarding weights and measures; and what was this act? What was the Secretary of State authorized by Congress to do in 1836? Who was Secretary of State at that time?
9. When was the Metric System legalized? What was done regarding this system in 1873 and 1876?
10. Give advantages in Metric System. Why is it not generally used?

Notes on Lesson.

22. POWER OF CONGRESS CONCERNING COUNTERFEITING. COINS NOW COINED.

1. What power has Congress regarding counterfeiting?
2. Define "securities."
3. May States punish counterfeiters? Reason.
4. What laws has Congress passed regarding counterfeiting?
5. Give penalty for making and passing counterfeit coin.
6. Of foreign notes, bonds, etc.
7. Name gold coins now coined.
8. The silver coins. Nickel coin. Copper coin.
9. The gold coins coined once, but not at present time.
10. The silver coins. Nickel coin. Copper coin.

Notes on Lesson.

23. POWER OF CONGRESS CONCERNING POSTAL SERVICE.

1. What power has Congress regarding postal service?
2. When was the Postoffice Department established? Who was the first man at its head? What was his official name?
3. Give power Articles of Confederation gave Congress in regard to postal service.
4. Under whom is Postoffice Department now?
5. How are postmasters appointed?
6. How many classes of postoffices?
7. In what manner is the compensation for postmasters' services determined?
8. Name an office of each class.
9. Give classes of mailable matter, and describe each class.
10. What are the rates on each class?

Notes on Lesson.

24. POSTAL SERVICE.—Concluded.

1. Give changes in letter postage since adoption of Constitution.
2. When were postage stamps introduced? How was the postage paid previous to this?
3. Describe, in full, the registered letter.
4. The money order.
5. Discuss free delivery.
6. What provision made for immediate delivery?
7. Give object of Dead Letter Office.
8. Speak of the franking privilege. Tell why abolished, to a certain extent.
9. Define "post roads." What has the power to establish post roads been interpreted to mean?
10. Discuss rural free delivery, and how obtained? How long since it was introduced?

Notes on Lesson.

25. POWER OF CONGRESS CONCERNING PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

1. Give power of Congress regarding patents and copyrights. Object of patent issuance? Copyright?
2. What is a copyright? Tell how a copyright is obtained.
3. Give term of copyright. Fee for procuring one?
4. Who issued copyrights at first? Who, now? Who signs copyrights, now?
5. Give provisions of International Copyright Law. Its object?
6. What is a patent? Who issued them at first? Who, now? Who signed them at first? Who, now?
7. Give term of patent. Fees for procuring, and renewal?
8. Give method of procedure on part of applicant, in securing a patent.
9. What can you say of annual report of the Patent Office?
10. May patents and copyrights be bought and sold? What must be affixed to each patented article? To each copyrighted book? Reason for this.

Notes on Lesson.

26. POWER OF CONGRESS CONCERNING PIRACIES AND FELONIES.

1. What power has Congress regarding piracies and felonies?
2. Define piracy. High seas.
3. What is the punishment for piracy?
4. What power has Congress regarding war?
5. Give action of Congress in regard to War of 1812. Mexican War. Spanish-American War.
6. Was there any Act of Congress at time of the Civil War? Reason.
7. What are letters of marque and reprisal?
8. Define privateersmen. Filibusterers.
9. Are letters of marque and reprisal ever issued before a declaration of war?
10. By whom are letters of marque and reprisal authorized? Issued?

Notes on Lesson.

27. POWER OF CONGRESS CONCERNING THE ARMY.

1. What power has Congress regarding the army?
2. What power had Congress regarding war and the army under Articles of Confederation?
3. When was an act passed under which men were drafted? Give provisions of this act.
4. By act of Congress, in 1866, of what was the regular army to consist? To what number has it been reduced since 1866? What was the size of U. S. army during Spanish-American War? Were there any men drafted during this war? Reason.
5. What men have held office of General?
6. Lieutenant-General?
7. Define standing army. National guards. Militia.
8. Why is appropriation limited to two years?
9. Name Army Officers in order of rank.
10. What are non-commissioned officers?

Notes on Lesson.

28. POWER OF CONGRESS CONCERNING THE NAVY.

1. Give power Congress has regarding the Navy.
2. When was Navy Department established? Who was its first Secretary?
3. Under what department had naval affairs been placed previous to this?
4. Name Navy officers in order of rank.
5. What was the highest office in Navy until 1862?
6. When were the higher offices created?
7. When were offices of Admiral and Rear-Admiral abolished?
8. These offices were again created in Spanish-American war. Who received these offices?
9. Name several Admirals.
10. Rear-Admirals.

Notes on Lesson.

29. POWER OF CONGRESS CONCERNING GOVERNMENT OF ARMY AND NAVY. MILITIA.

1. What power has Congress regarding government of army and navy?
2. Give rules concerning punishment which Congress has made at different times.
3. What power has Congress regarding the militia?
4. When has the militia been called out and for what purposes?
5. What are volunteers?
6. How many soldiers mustered into service during Civil War?
7. How many calls for militia during Civil War?
8. How long may militia be kept in service at one time?
9. What was act of March 2, 1862, regarding the calling out of militia?
10. Why was this act passed? Why not passed before this?

Notes on Lesson.

30. POWER OF CONGRESS CONCERNING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DOCK YARDS, ARSENALS, ETC. THE "SWEEPING CLAUSE," OR DOCTRINE OF IMPLIED POWER.

1. What power does Congress have over District of Columbia? How was this district procured? How large was it at first? How large, now?
2. Where was U. S. capital at first? Where was it from 1790 to 1800?
3. Why was it necessary to give Congress exclusive control over District of Columbia?
4. How much of expenses in government of District of Columbia is paid by the people? Who pays remaining expenses for governing the District?
5. Tell how this is determined.
6. Describe government of District of Columbia.
7. Why is it necessary that the U. S. should have exclusive control over all dock-yards arsenals, etc.?
8. What is the "sweeping clause?" Why so called?
9. What is the "doctrine of implied powers?" Give instances of implied powers.
10. Why is this clause, called "sweeping clause," so important?

Notes on Lesson.

31. SLAVERY, AND PROHIBITIONS ON CONGRESS.

1. Is the word "slave" mentioned in the Constitution proper?
2. When was importation of slaves stopped? When the Constitution was adopted, what States had already prohibited importation of slaves? What States wanted slave importation continued a few years longer?
3. What event regarding slavery happened in 1787? In 1794? 1807? 1808? 1862? 1863? 1864? 1865?
4. What is a writ of habeas corpus? When may it be suspended?
5. Define bill of attainder. Ex-post-facto law. May they be passed at any time?
6. May a capitation or other direct tax be laid? Explain. What is a capitation tax?
7. May a tax be levied on goods exported from any state? Must duties be uniform in the several states? Why?
8. Must vessels bound from one state to another, pay duties, or be obliged to clear or enter?
9. Define term "enter," as here used.
10. The term "clear."

Notes on Lesson.

32. PROHIBITIONS ON CONGRESS, AND ON THE STATES.

1. Give Constitutional Law on drawing on the Treasury.
2. What is the Finance Report?
3. What does Constitution say regarding titles of nobility?
4. Regarding government officers receiving presents, emoluments, etc., from foreign prince or potentate; object of this clause?
5. Name the 5 prohibitions on the States, in Sec. 10, Clause 1.
6. What duties may the States lay? Reason.
7. Speak of object of inspection, and inspection duties.
8. How are these inspectors paid?
9. With what consent may the States lay even the above duties?
10. What is done with the money thus received? What are tonnage duties?

Notes on Lesson.

33. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. ELECTION OF FIRST THREE PRESIDENTS. ELECTIONS IN SPECIAL CASES.

1. In whom is the Executive power of U. S. vested? His term of office? Vice-President's term of office?
2. Give manner in which President and Vice-President were formerly elected.
3. Give present manner.
4. Describe first election, i. e., of Washington.
5. The second election of Washington.
6. The third election; i. e., of John Adams.
7. The fourth election; i. e., of Jefferson.
8. When does the election of President go to the House? When does the Senate elect the V. President? Give the one instance. What other President elected by the House? Who were the three highest candidates to elect from?
9. What constitutes an Electoral College? How many from each State? How many has our State?
10. Describe the election of R. B. Hayes. What act passed regarding such cases, and what is such a commission called?

Notes on Lesson.

34. CHOOSING OF ELECTORS, PRESIDENT'S QUALIFICATIONS, SALARY, AND SUCCESSION LAWS.

1. Who determines time of choosing the electors? When is the date for such choosing?
2. Who fills vacancies which may occur in the College of Electors? If no President is elected by the House of Representatives by March 4, who becomes President?
3. Give qualifications of President and Vice President.
4. Would a residence abroad on official duty incapacitate one from holding office of President? Reason.
5. In case of removal of President from any cause, who becomes President? In case both President and Vice-President are removed, who provides a successor?
6. What was the law of 1792 concerning succession to the presidency?
7. What is the Presidential Succession Law, now? When passed?
8. Name the vacancies which have happened by death of President? Who filled their places?
9. How are the President and Vice-President paid for their services? What was the salary of each at first?
10. What changes made in their salary since?

Notes on Lesson.

35. PRESIDENT'S OATH OF OFFICE, AND POWERS.

1. Give President's oath of office. Who administers this oath? When?
2. What power does the President have in regard to the army and navy?
3. What power has the President in regard to his Cabinet?
4. Give his power regarding reprieves and pardons, in full.
5. In whom is the treaty making power vested?
6. What civil officers does he appoint, with the approval of Senate? May he remove them? Explain in full.
7. Give the Act of 1866, on tenure of office.
8. The Act of 1867, on same.
9. Of 1869.
10. Give the Civil Service Act, known as the Pendleton Bill, of 1883, and its object and the benefit to the country by its passage.

Notes on Lesson.

36. POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.—Concluded.

1. What power has the President regarding the filling of vacancies?
2. Give object of President's Message. When given and how?
3. What is an extraordinary, or extra, session of Congress? When may such be convened, and by whom?
4. May the President call an extra session of either House, without convening both? May he adjourn them when he deems proper?
5. Name special sessions of Congress since adoption of Constitution, and reason for calling each.
6. What power does the President have regarding ambassadors and other public ministers?
7. What is the greatest duty of the President?
8. What body of men does he have directly under his control?
9. How, only, may President or Vice-President be removed from office?
10. What President has been impeached? Give result of the trial, in full.

Notes on Lesson.

37. THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. OFFICERS OF THE COURTS.

1. In what is the Judicial Department of the U. S. vested? For how long do the Judges of Federal Courts hold office? How receive their offices?
2. Name the Courts of U. S., in order of importance. Which one established by Constitution? How were the others established?
3. When was Court of Claims established? For what purpose? What court heard claims prior to the establishment of Court of Claims?
4. Describe Courts of District of Columbia.
5. The Territorial Courts.
6. Speak of the 3 grades of Judges.
7. Give provision regarding the compensation of Judges. Why is this essential? Give provision for their retirement.
8. Give salary of Chief Justice, Associate Justice, Circuit Judge, District Judge.
9. Name officers of U. S. Courts. Speak of District Attorney and his duties. District Marshal and his duties. The Clerk, and his duties.
10. How are Attorney, Marshal and Clerk of District and Circuit Courts appointed? The Marshal and Reporter of Supreme Court? Marshal and Clerk of Circuit Court of Appeals? Who is now Supreme Court Reporter?

Notes on Lesson.

38. JURISDICTION OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

1. Name all cases to which the Judicial Power of the U. S. extends.
2. Give object of inserting the 11th Amendment to the Constitution.
3. Are U. S. Courts open to citizens of a Territory?
4. What is jurisdiction of courts? Define original, appellate, and final jurisdictions.
5. In what cases does the Supreme Court have original jurisdiction?
6. What jurisdiction does it necessarily have in all other cases coming before it?
7. What court has only appellate jurisdiction? Object of Circuit Court of Appeals?
8. What court has original jurisdiction, always?

Notes on Lesson.

39. LAWS PERTAINING TO TRIALS IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

1. What can you say of the trial of all crimes? What crimes are meant, in this clause?
2. How can a crime be committed, and not be committed in any State? Where are such trials held?
3. When, only, may a person be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime? Give exception.
4. May he be tried twice for same offense?
5. Give 5 rights or privileges an accused person has.
6. Define jury; presentment; indictment.
7. Name and give duties of grand jury; of petit jury.
8. In suits at common law, when may a jury trial be granted? What is a writ of error? An appeal?
9. What is civil law? Common law?
10. Criminal law?

Notes on Lesson.

40. TREASON.

1. Give Constitutional definition of treason.
2. Distinguish between "petit" and "high" treason. What is constructive treason?
3. What does conviction of treason require? What example of trial for treason do we have? Describe it, in full.
4. Who declares punishment for treason?
5. Give Clause 2, of Section 3, Article 3.
6. What is meant by "corruption of blood?"
7. "Attainder of treason?"
8. How is a person convicted of treason punished?
9. May a State punish treason? Reason.
10. Is there such a thing as treason against a State? Explain.

Notes on Lesson.

41. RIGHTS OF STATES AND CITIZENS.

1. "Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State." Explain meaning of this, in full.
2. How has Congress enacted that the legislative acts of a State should be authenticated? The records of the courts?
3. What did Congress enact to be meant by "full faith and credit?"
4. Speak of a citizen's rights in another State.
5. What was the Civil Rights Bill? How passed and when?
6. Give some of its provisions.
7. May a criminal escaping from one State to another be brought back for trial? Explain in full.
8. What was the Act of 1793, concerning this?
9. Can the Governor of the State to which the criminal has fled, refuse to give up the criminal if the crime committed be not a crime in his own State?
10. Does the act of 1793 apply to territories, also, or just to the States?

Notes on Lesson.

42. ESCAPED CRIMINALS. SLAVERY.

1. Give Clause 3, of Section 2, Art. 4.
2. To whom does this clause refer, aside from criminals?
3. Give law of 1850, regarding the above.
4. When were these laws repealed?
5. When was slavery abolished throughout the U. S.?
6. Give the 13th Amendment to the Constitution.
7. The 14th.
8. The 15th.
9. Which amendment gave them their freedom? Suffrage? Citizenship?
10. What can you say in regard to the disturbance in this country caused by slavery, in comparison with other disturbances? What question regarding the colored race now before the American people?

Notes on Lesson.

43. ADMISSION OF STATES. TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

1. Give mode of admitting States into the Union.
2. May a State be formed within the jurisdiction of another State?
3. May a State be divided into two States? Give mode.
4. May two States join and form one? Explain.
5. Who has control over Territories?
6. What power did Congress have over slavery in the Territories?
7. Describe territorial government, as controlled by Congress. Must all Territories have like governments?
8. Give relation of a Territory to the Union.
9. Is there such a thing as a State out of the Union? Explain your answer.
10. What does U. S. guarantee to every State? What protection is given the States, when and how?

Notes on Lesson.

44. RECONSTRUCTION OF SECEDED STATES, AND STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

1. Name the States that seceded.
2. Describe reconstruction in Virginia and Missouri.
3. What was the first State restored to her former relations with U. S., after Civil War?
4. Speak of the Military Districts, provided for in "reconstruction and efficient government act," of 1867. Object of this?
5. What was second State restored?
6. What were the next four restored?
7. Name the remaining States in order of their restoration.
8. What did the action of the U. S. thus settle regarding a State that secedes?
9. What is "State Sovereignty?"
10. Does the sovereignty of U. S. rest in the State, nation or in the individuals?

Notes on Lesson.

45. AMENDMENTS.

1. What two modes does the Constitution provide by which Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed?
2. What mode has been used?
3. How many Amendments have been proposed? How many were ratified?
4. What number of States necessary to ratify an Amendment?
5. What 3 limitations were there to this power of amending the Constitution?
6. Is President's approval necessary when Amendment has been approved by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress? Explain. Are they generally submitted to him?
7. Is the ratification by three-fourths of the loyal States sufficient to ratify an Amendment to the Constitution, if a number are in rebellion?
8. When were the first 10 Amendments ratified?
9. The eleventh? Twelfth? Thirteenth?
10. Fourteenth? Fifteenth?

Notes on Lesson.

46. RELIGIOUS TEST, RATIFICATION, ETC.

1. Give Clause 1, Article 6, to Constitution.
2. What is and will be the Supreme Law of the land?
3. Who are bound by oath to support the Constitution of U. S.?
4. What is said regarding a religious test?
5. What number of States were necessary to ratify the Constitution?
6. What were the last two States to ratify the Constitution?
7. What would have been the relation existing between both R. I. and N. Car., and the United States, had they refused longer to ratify it?
8. What was Congress about to do regarding R. I., when the ratification took place?

Notes on Lesson.

47. AMENDMENTS.

1. What prohibition on Congress contained in First Amendment?
2. Explain Second Amendment.
3. Give 3rd Amendment.
4. The 4th Amendment.
5. Give the 8th Amendment. (Amendments 5, 6, and 7 have been previously handled.)
6. Fully explain what is meant by Amendment 9, and its object.
7. Give Amendment 10. Explain meaning of "U. S.," and "States," as here used. Give distinction here between "people" and "government," (Other amendments already handled.)
8. Give object of Second Section to Amendment 14. Do you think the representation in some of the Southern States could be legally lowered, under this Clause?
9. May a person once engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against U. S., or having given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, become a U. S. or State officer or any kind? Explain.
10. Need U. S. pension Confederate soldiers? Quote from the Constitution, in support of your answer. Do the Southern States really help to pay pension to Union Soldiers? Explain, and quote from Constitution in support of your opinion. What was object in having this clause inserted before seceded States were reinstated?

Notes on Lesson.

48. STATES ADMITTED.

1. How many States in U. S. at present?
2. What 3 were admitted prior to 1800?
3. What was first State admitted after 1800, and when?
4. What State admitted in 1812?
5. What six States were admitted, one each year, for 6 consecutive years?
6. You will notice the first of the six was a Northern State, then a Southern, then a Northern, etc., throughout. Explain reason for this, in full.
7. What States were admitted in 1836 and '37?
8. What two States admitted in 1845?
9. What State admitted in 1846? 1848? 1850?
10. In 1858? 1859? 1861?

Notes on Lesson.

49. STATES ADMITTED.—Concluded.

1. Why was West Virginia detached from Virginia and admitted, in 1863?
2. What State came into the Union in 1867?
3. In 1876? Why called the "Centennial State?"
4. What four States admitted in 1889?
5. What two in 1890?
6. What is the last State admitted?
7. Which of the new States admitted were formed from other States?
8. Which one had no previous territorial government?
9. Which one annexed?
10. Which ones had been organized as Territories previous to their admission as States?

Notes on Lesson.

50. TERRITORIES OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

1. How many and what organized Territories has continental U. S.?
2. In what is the executive power of a continental Territory vested? The legislative? Judicial?
3. How do main officials receive their office?
4. Of what does the legislature consist, how chosen, and for what length of time?
5. How are chief officers of Territories paid? Salary of Governor? Secretary of State? Supreme Judges?
6. Is Alaska a fully organized Territory?
7. What does it lack that fully organized Territories have?
8. What laws governed Alaska at first?
9. Is Indian Territory an organized Territory? What does it lack? Who acts as the executive power, and who, as legislative?
10. What is object of having Indian Territory thus governed?

Notes on Lesson.

51. INSULAR POSSESSIONS OF UNITED STATES.

1. Name islands acquired by U. S. since 1897.
2. Speak of government of the Territory of Hawaii.
3. Would you call it an organized Territory? Does it have a delegate in Washington?
4. Tell something of the early history of Hawaii.
5. Tell when and how we acquired these Hawaiian, or Sandwich, Islands.
6. When and under what circumstances was Porto Rico acquired? Would you consider Porto Rico an organized Territory? Reason.
7. Speak of revenue provided for Porto Rico by Congress, in 1900.
8. What was Supreme Court's action regarding it, and reason for their declaration?
9. Does Porto Rico have a delegate in Congress?
10. Speak briefly of Porto Rico's government.

Notes on Lesson.

52. INSULAR POSSESSIONS OF UNITED STATES.—Concluded.

1. By whom were the Philippines previously controlled?
2. Give provisions of the treaty of Paris, between Spain and U. S., in 1899, regarding the Philippines.
3. What has been the character of the government since battle of Manila? How long will such a government continue?
4. How and when was Guam acquired? Tell of its government.
5. Where is Tutuila? How acquired, and when?
6. Locate Wake Island. How acquired and when? Describe this island.
7. Describe government of Tutuila
8. What are our governmental relations to Cuba? What has U. S. done for Cuba? What other Territory have we acquired in West Indies, how and when?

Notes on Lesson.

53. SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES, AND METHODS OF PASSING BILLS.

1. Give purpose of standing committees in Senate and House.
2. How are such committees appointed in House? Senate?
3. Name 10 important standing committees.
4. Why doesn't the Senate have a committee on Ways and Means?
5. Give meaning of "Committee of the Whole."
6. Speak of the "readings" of bills before action is taken thereon.
7. When, in the House, is the bill given over to the proper committee? When, in the Senate?
8. What is meant by a bill's being "enrolled?"
9. To what committee does a bill go after its passage? Who signs a passed bill before going to the President for his signature?
10. Give the three ways in which a bill may become a law. What is the usual way in which a bill becomes a law?

Notes on Lesson.

54. NATIVE STATE OF PRESIDENTS, REELECTED PRESIDENTS, AND VICE PRESIDENTS WHO HAVE BECOME PRESIDENT.

1. Name Presidents of U. S., in order.
2. Which Presidents were elected from Virginia?
3. From Ohio?
4. From Massachusetts?
5. From New York? Tennessee? Illinois?
6. Indiana? New Hampshire? Pennsylvania? Louisiana?
7. What Presidents have been re-elected?
8. What Presidents have been Vice Presidents?
9. Tell how each became President.
10. From what State was each of the Vice Presidents, who became President.

Notes on Lesson.

55. THE POLITICAL PARTIES. THE VICE PRESIDENTS. PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES DEFEATED AT ELECTION, ETC.

1. What President was elected unanimously?
2. Has a President ever held a third term?
3. Did a President ever try to get a third nomination?
4. Name party to which each of the Presidents belonged.
5. Name 6 noted men who were nominated for President, and defeated in election.
6. Name Vice Presidents who served with each of the Presidents.

Notes on Lesson.

56. DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PRESIDENT, AND WHEN ESTABLISHED. THE FIRST CABINET.

1. Name the nine departments under the President. What is the "Cabinet?"
2. What is the official title given to the heads of the departments?
3. Give salary of each head of a department.
4. What is a "bureau?" Give an example.
5. Who appoints the members of this Cabinet?
6. How many Cabinet members under Washington?
7. Under whose administration was each of the others added?
8. Name the men composing the present President's Cabinet.

Notes on Lesson.

57. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

1. Speak of importance of office of Secretary of State.
2. Give, in full, duties of Secretary of State.
3. How many Assistant Secretaries has he?
4. Define Ambassador; Envoy Extraordinary; Minister Plenipotentiary; Minister Resident; Charge d' Affairs.
5. What act passed in 1893 regarding titles of ministers?
6. To what countries are ambassadors sent? Their salary? Difference between salary of ambassador and of minister plenipotentiary? Speak of salary of Minister Resident? What can you say in regard to the position of charge d' affairs, at present?
7. What is a Secretary of Legation? His duties?
8. What are Consuls? Their duties?
9. About how many Consuls-General has U. S.? What is a Consul-General? How many Consuls?
10. How are they paid? How were they paid at first? What determines the salary of a Consul? May a Consul engage in other business? Explain.

Notes on Lesson.

58. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

1. Who was the first Superintendent of Finance in this country? Who was first Secretary of Treasury?
2. Give duties of the Secretary of Treasury.
3. How many Assistant Secretaries are there in this department?
4. Name principal bureaus of this department.
5. Give duties of Comptroller.
6. Give duties of each of the 6 Auditors.
7. Of the Treasurer.
8. Speak of Assistant Treasurers, and their duties.
9. Give duties of the Register.
10. Give duties of Comptroller of the Currency.

Notes on Lesson.

59. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.—Concluded.

1. Designate the duties of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Of collectors, under him.
2. Object of Bureau of Statistics?
3. Duties of Director of the Mint?
4. Give purpose of Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
5. Give object of Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey. Of Light House Board.
6. Duties of Supervising Architect?
7. Commissioner of Navigation? Supervising Surgeon General?
8. Commissioner General of Immigration?

Notes on Lesson.

60. DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

1. Give duties of Secretary of War.
2. Give divisions under War Department.
3. Duties connected with each department.
4. How high is the rank of the officers in charge of each division? What is the object of ranking them same as officers in service?
5. What Military Academy under this department? Of what does the Academy consist? How chosen?
6. Give qualifications of a W. P. Cadet.
7. How long must a cadet remain at West Point?
8. Give provision regarding increase of commissioned officers' salary below rank of Brigadier General. Regarding retirement from service.
9. Give provision for retiring an enlisted man, who is a non-commissioned officer or private.
10. Give salary of Private; Captain; Colonel; Brigadier General.

Notes on Lesson.

61. DEPARTMENT OF NAVY.

1. Give duties of Secretary of Navy. Under what department was this department a bureau?
2. How many divisions, or bureaus, under the Department of the Navy? Name them.
3. Give object of Bureau of Yards and Docks.
4. Name the 8 navy yards of the U. S. Name our naval stations.
5. Give object of Bureau of Equipment.
6. Bureau of Navigation.
7. Bureau of Ordnance.
8. Construction and Repair. Of Steam Engineering.
9. Medicine and Surgery.
10. Supplies and Accounts.

Notes on Lesson.

62. DEPARTMENT OF NAVY.—Concluded.

1. Where is the U. S. Naval Academy?
2. How many Naval Cadets and how appointed?
3. Give qualifications of an Annapolis cadet, and term spent in the Academy. Term at sea.
4. Give salary of an Admiral.
5. Rear Admiral. Naval Cadet.
6. What provision made for increase in salary for continued service, of all officers below Rear Admiral?
7. Give provision for retirement of naval officers.
8. Give pay of "seamen;" "ordinary seamen;" "landsmen."
9. What is the Marine Corps? Object of it?
10. What is the duty of the Judge-Advocate General?

Notes on Lesson.

63. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

1. Give title of the official in charge of the Department of Justice.
2. Give duties of the Attorney-General.
3. Are the Judicial Department and Department of Justice the same? Explain.
4. Name the Assistants the Attorney-General has.
5. Give salary of each.
6. Who appoints the above assistants?
7. When was the Department of Justice established? When was office of Attorney-General established?
8. Who was the first Attorney-General?

Notes on Lesson.

64. POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1. Who was appointed in July, 1775, to take charge of postal service of the Colonies? What was he called?
2. When was a General Postoffice established, under the Constitution? Give provisions of this act.
3. When was the Postmaster-General first asked to attend Cabinet meetings?
4. How many Assistant Postmasters-General?
5. Give duties of First Assistant Postmaster-General.
6. The Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
7. The Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
8. The Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Notes on Lesson.

65. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

1. When was the Department of the Interior established? Who was the first Secretary, and by whom appointed?
2. What bureaus transferred to this department from the State Department? Treasury? War? Navy?
3. What independent Department was given to this department? Give object of this bureau? Who is our present U. S. School Commissioner?
4. Describe the Patent Office.
5. Bureau of Pensions.
6. The Land Office. Give Duties of the Surveyors-General. The Registers. The Receiver.
7. Speak of purpose of Office of Indian Affairs.
8. Of Census Bureau. Duties of the Director, and when are his services needed?
9. Give duties pertaining to the Railroad Office. Office of the Geological Survey.
10. Who has charge of penitentiary of District of Columbia? What other duties does he have?

Notes on Lesson.

66. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

1. When was the Department of Agriculture established?
2. Object of this Department? Who was its first Secretary? Appointed by whom?
3. When was it raised to the rank of a Cabinet Department?
4. How many Assistant Secretaries?
5. Name principal bureaus under this Department.
6. Speak, in full, of the purpose of the Weather Bureau.
7. What led to its establishment?
8. Speak of the gradual growth in importance of the benefits of this bureau, from time of its establishment to the present time.
9. What is the latest Cabinet Department established, and when established? Who was the first Secretary? His former position, just previous to his appointment to the secretaryship? Appointed by whom?
10. Name several bureaus under this new department.

Notes on Lesson.

67. UNITED STATES CHIEF JUSTICES, ASSOCIATE JUSTICES AND THE UNITED STATES JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

1. Name Chief Justices of U. S. since adoption of Constitution.
2. How appointed, and for how long?
3. Which of the Chief Justices died in office?
4. Which one was rejected by the Senate? Explain.
5. Which two resigned, and for what reason?
6. Tell from what State each Chief Justice was appointed.
7. What two men were appointed Chief Justice, but refused to accept?
8. Who is our present Chief Justice?
9. Name the present Associate Justices of Supreme Court.
10. Into how many Judicial Circuits is U. S. divided? In which Circuit are we? What other States in this Circuit.

Notes on Lesson.

68. STATE GOVERNMENT. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. Of how many Articles does Ohio's Constitution consist?
2. What does each Article deal with?
3. Name the three departments of Ohio's government.
4. In what is Ohio's Legislative power vested? What constitutes the General Assembly? How often are members of each branch of General Assembly elected?
5. How often are regular sessions held? What is normal number of Senators? Representatives?
6. How often, and by whom is the apportionment made?
7. What constitutes a quorum in each House? How many square miles must a new county contain? How may a county be divided?
8. Who is the Member State House of Representatives from this county? The Member of State Senate? What counties are contained in our State Senatorial District?

Notes on Lesson.

69. STATE GOVERNMENT. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. Of what offices does the Executive Department consist?
2. Give length of time for which each is elected. When does their term of office begin?
3. Has Ohio's Governor the veto power? What power has he regarding criminals?
4. Give order of executive succession, in Ohio, in case of vacancy.
5. Name other State officers, provided by law, that come under the Executive Department.
6. How do these officers receive their office?
7. Give their term of office, and duties of each.
8. Who is the present Governor of Ohio? Lieutenant Governor? Secretary of State? Auditor? Treasurer? Attorney General?
9. Commissioner of Common Schools? Dairy and Food Commissioner?
10. Members State Board of School Examiners? How are State School Examiners appointed? For how long?

Notes on Lesson.

70. STATE GOVERNMENT. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. THOSE QUALIFIED TO VOTE IN OHIO.

1. Of what does the Judicial System of Ohio consist?
2. Which of these courts mentioned in the State Constitution? Who provides for the other courts?
3. How many Supreme Judges, in Ohio? How do they receive their office? Term of office?
4. How many Judicial Circuits, and Judges in each? How receive their office? Term?
5. How many Judicial Districts? Into how many subdivisions is each district divided? What are the District Judges called? How many? How do they receive their office? For how long elected?
6. How may State Judges be removed from office?
7. Who may vote in Ohio?
8. Who is excluded from voting, in this State?

Notes on Lesson.

71. STATE INSTITUTIONS. STATE DEBT. SALARY OF STATE OFFICERS. MILITIA.

1. Give provisions in State Constitution regarding education.
2. What public institutions are supported by the State? Give location of several State institutions.
3. What provision does the State make regarding the public or State debt?
4. Give object of Board of Public Works. Consists of what?
5. Of what does the militia of Ohio consist?
6. Give salary of Governor of Ohio.
7. Of Lieutenant Governor.
8. Of Secretary of State. State Auditor.
9. State Treasurer. Attorney General. State School Commissioner. Dairy and Food Commissioner.
10. Of Members of General Assembly.

Notes on Lesson.

72. COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

1. Who makes the laws regulating the Counties of Ohio? Are they the same in all Counties?
2. Name the County officers elected by the voters of the County, only.
3. Give term of office, duties and present incumbent in this County of the office of County Auditor.
4. County Treasurer.
5. County Recorder.
6. County Clerk Court of Common Pleas.
7. County Prosecuting Attorney.
8. County Surveyor. County Sheriff.
9. County Probate Judge.
10. County Coroner.

Notes on Lesson.

73. COUNTY GOVERNMENT.—Concluded. OHIO'S COUNTIES.

1. Who are the County Commissioners of this County? Duties?
2. For how long elected?
3. Who are the County Infirmary Directors of this County? Duties?
4. Their term of office?
5. How do the County School Examiners receive their office?
6. Their term of office? Duties?
7. Salary?
8. How many Counties in Ohio? Name largest. Smallest. Most populous. Least populous.

Notes on Lesson.

74. TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

1. Who makes laws governing the Townships of Ohio?
2. Name the Township officers. How elected, and when? For how long?
3. What are the duties of Township Clerk? Treasurer?
4. Constable? Justice of the Peace? Board of Education?
5. How many Justices of the Peace?
6. Give number of Township Trustees? How often are they elected?
7. Their duties?
8. What are the duties of Road Supervisors?
9. Ditch Supervisors? Of the Assessor?
10. How often is a Real Estate Appraiser elected? His duties?

Notes on Lesson.

75. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

1. What is the object of Village, Town or City government? From whom do the Cities and Towns receive their charter? What laws may a City or Town make?
2. Who is the Executive officer of a Town or City? What constitutes the Legislative Department? What is an ordinance?
3. Name officers of a Municipality. Their duties.
4. Name the persons holding such offices in this Municipality.
5. Name the principal duties of a City government.
6. What is the difference between the charter granted a Town, and the charter granted a City.
7. What is a City ward? Precinct?
8. Object of these divisions?
9. When do most Cities elect their officers?
10. Name an exception to this rule.

Notes on Lesson.

DEC 30 1903

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 027 119 738 A